

Volume Second—*Antiquities of Symbolical Masonry*, including the Royal Arch; by George Oliver, D. D.; 361 pages. The *Knights of the Lodge*, or Officers Manual; the same; 118 pages.

Volume Third—*Symbol of Glory*, by the same; 310 pages. *Spirit of Masonry*, by William Hutchinson; 244 pages.

Volume Third—*Illustrations of Masonry*, by William Preston; 465 pages.

Volume Fourth—*Antiquities of Masonry*, by Oliver; 236 pages. *Masonic Discourse*, by Thaddeus Mason Harris; 176 pages.

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Volume Sixty: *Disquisitions of Masonry*, by Wellin  
Calcutt: 176 pages. *Masonic Manual*, by Rev. Jou-  
than Asher: 241 pages.  
Volume Seventy: *Revelations of a Square*, by Oliver;  
28 pages. *Introduction to Freemasonry*, Anonymous;  
87 pages.

pages. *History and Illustration of Freemasonry*. Albany, 1818; 16 pages.

Volume Ninth.—*History of the Grand Lodge, Freland, 93* pages.

Volume Tenth.—*Constitution Grand Lodge, Ireland*, 161 pages.

Volume Eleventh.—*Constitution Grand Lodge, Scotland*, 115 pages.

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Volume Twenty-eighth—*The Mystic Tie*, by A. G. Mackey, *Narrative of the Antimasonic Excitement* from 1826 to 1829, by Henry Warren, *Graves at the reformation of Gen. Joseph Warren, 1776*, by Percy Morris.  
Volume Twenty-ninth—*Philosophy of Masonry*, by A. C. L. Arnold.  
Volume Thirtieth—*Speculative Masonry*, by Salem Town. *Ascent From the Lodge of Antiquity*, London 1753. *Ancient Form on the Constitutions of Masonry*, 1763. *English and Hebrew Symbols*, by Portland. Price bound in leather, very scarce and well. If sold.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

GEORGE R. MCKEE,

OF PULASKI COUNTY.

The American Convention for the nomination of county officers, will assemble at Metropolitan Hall, on St. Clair street, immediately opposite the post-office, this morning at 11 o'clock.

## Democracy vs. Submission.

Since the theory of popular sovereignty was first adopted as regards the Territories of the United States, it has been the Democratic idea that every Constitution ought to be submitted to the people who are to live under it. When the present Constitution of Kentucky was framed by a Constitutional Convention legally called together, and supposed to have been the representatives of the opinions of the people of Kentucky, it would have been the political destruction of any member of that Convention to have advocated the enforcing of the provisions of that Constitution without submitting it to the people of the Commonwealth for ratification or rejection. We venture to say that the people of Kentucky would never have been satisfied with being permitted to determine whether or not negroes thereafter to be brought into the State should be slaves, and for this great concession on the part of the Convention to have consented to being deprived of the right to determine what laws they should reside under. The people of this State deem themselves competent to say whether they will elect judges or yield that power to the Governor or Legislature; and they do not think that the question of slavery is the only one upon which they have the right to express an opinion. It is a matter of supreme interest to them what may be the other provisions in the Constitution, as well as to decide upon that affecting slave property. They are unwilling to make so invidious a distinction between slaves and other property, but place all on an equality. We are far from being the advocate of submitting all legislative and judicial actions to the people, an idea which is becoming but too prevalent in these days of rampant progress, since that would do away entirely with our representative system, and place our Republic on the level with the Athenian Democracy; but we do hold to the doctrine which obtains among all true friends of republican liberty, that the people ought in all cases to be allowed to decide what shall be the organic law under which they are to live, and we would not confine the right of the people to regulate their institutions in their own way to the question, whether or not they would own "niggers."

If we remember rightly the Lexington Statesman and numerous other Democratic papers which now defend the President's course, before the course of the Kansas convention was made known, declared that that convention was morally bound by every sense of right and justice and by all the pledges of the Democratic party to submit the Constitution to the people of Kansas for ratification or rejection; but now these same papers revile Hon. John J. Crittenden and other good and true Southern men because they insist that that shall be done which they themselves say ought to have been but was not done. The Washington Union is the recognized organ of President Buchanan, and has been the central organ of the Democracy for eight or ten years. No one will certainly dispute its Democracy, or rather what was its Democracy one year ago. In that organ, the acknowledged mouth piece of the President, of the 7th of June last, after the delegates to the Leocompton Convention had been chosen, and they were known to be in favor of slavery, the following article appeared:

"When there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the convention or among the people, the power of the delegates alone may put it in operation. But such is not the case in Kansas. The most violent struggle this country ever saw, upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years, between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A Constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud."

"A plausible color might be given to this assertion by the argument that the members of the convention could have no motive for refusing to submit their work to their constituents, except a consciousness that the majority would condemn it. We confess that we should find some difficulty in answering this. What other motive could they have? We do most devoutly believe that, unless the Constitution of Kansas should be submitted to a direct vote of the people, the unhappy controversy which has heretofore raged in that Territory will be prolonged for an indefinite time to come."

We see nothing about slavery in this article, which was written at a time when the propriety of submitting the Constitution to the people was denied by some of the ultra-pro-slavery papers and politicians. The Union may be supposed to have been true to Southern interests at that time, and, being true, expressed these sentiments. We now say, that, in a case like that of Kansas, there is no way of ascertaining the will of the people except by their own direct expression of it at the polls; that the only direct expression of opinion on the Leocompton Constitution which has ever been obtained from the people of Kansas, was overwhelming against it; and that we are opposed to forcing a Constitution upon a people who have decided against it in the only manner and at the only time their opinion was ever asked. And for taking this position now, which is precisely that of the Democracy one year ago, the Americans are denounced as Abolitionists. In the Washington Union of July last, the editor, speaking for the President, says:

"Until recently, and in a few quarters, no one has questioned the propriety of such submission, while its wisdom is too apparent to be doubted, where the will of the people is the acknowledged source of all power."

"The Constitutionalists insist that Governor Walker was wrong in declaring that the Constitution, if not submitted to the popular vote, would be, and ought to be rejected by Congress; and we are asked to answer whether this is not a presumptuous interference. We answer, that it was no Federal interference with the slavery question for the Governor to express the opinion that a Constitution not submitted to a popular

vote would be rejected by Congress. Congress have no power to reject a Constitution framed by the people of a new State for anything that is put into or left out of it, provided it be republican. But whether it does or does not express the popular sentiment, is a question of fact, which Congress must determine on evidence. The best evidence which the nature of the case admits of, is the vote of the people upon it, after it is framed. If that evidence should be withheld in the case of Kansas, with all its peculiar circumstances, the chances are a thousand to one that Congress will not be satisfied with any other evidence. The prediction of Governor Walker was therefore true, in all human probability, and his warning timely and just."

It will be perceived that the possibility of the Convention not submitting the Constitution to the people was anticipated, but that Governor Walker, by the authority of the President, assured the people that if the Constitution were not submitted, Congress ought to and would reject it; and the Washington Union endorsed and defended Walker from the attacks of the fire eaters. Well, the Americans in Congress now declare that they will not look into the Leocompton instrument to see what is in it, but that they have the undoubted right to ask whether that instrument reflects the sentiments of the people from whom it purports to emanate, and to determine this fact for themselves by evidence; that the best evidence which can be had is the vote of the people upon it after it is framed, and that the result of that evidence is the condemnation of the Leocompton Constitution by an overwhelming majority; that, however, as that evidence was obtained in an irregular manner, they will not be satisfied until it is obtained in an orderly way, under the sanction of Congress; and that they propose to obtain this evidence by the Crittenden amendment which submits the Leocompton Constitution to the people of Kansas for an authoritative expression of their will concerning it. All this was very good Democracy in Governor Walker, President Buchanan, and in his organ a year ago, at which time also it was not inconsistent with a due regard for Southern rights; but now, since the high functionary at Washington has performed the most agile of all his political somersaults, it is the roughest treason in the opposition. But if this be Abolitionism in John J. Crittenden, he at least has the consolation of such companions as Hunter, Davis, Butler, Yulee, and other Southern Democrats, who, in 1850, protested against the admission of California because the Constitution presented had not "sufficient evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was signed."

But it may be said in answer to these extracts from the Union that that paper does not represent the Administration. We have not time to discuss that question, and do not rely solely on the Washington Union for authority for our position. The Kansas Nebraska bill certainly did express the views of the Democracy in 1854, and was then pronounced to contain true Southern doctrines. The Democratic Congress declared that it was the true intent and meaning of that act to leave the "people of Kansas perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way." How Mr. Buchanan construed this may be seen in his declaration in his letter of acceptance, that "it is the imperative and indisputable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved."

Again he says, in his instructions to Governor Walker:

"The institutions of Kansas should be established by the votes of the people of Kansas, unaided and uninterrupted by force and fraud. The regular Legislature of the Territory having authorized the assembling of a convention to frame a Constitution, to be accepted or rejected by Congress, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the people of Kansas have the right to be protected in the peaceful election of delegates for such a purpose, under such authority; and the convention itself has a right to similar protection in the opportunity for tranquil and undisturbed deliberations. When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of a Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right to vote for or against the instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

And again, in his letter to Prof. Silliman and others he says:

"The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity; and, in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence while framing the Constitution, and in protecting the bona fide inhabitants, qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, when it shall be submitted to them for adoption or rejection."

It is well known to the most of our readers that Walker at first refused to accept the appointment to the Governorship of Kansas; that it was again tendered to and urged upon him, and that he finally accepted it only when he had arrived at an understanding with Mr. Buchanan, which cannot be better expressed than in his own words. In his letter to the President accepting the appointment, Walker says:

"I understand that you and your Cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. I contemplate a peaceful solution of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the decision must be made, as the only and Constitutional mode of adjustment."

"I will go, then, and endeavor to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, as expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your high authority, with the cordial co-operation of all your Cabinet."

In pursuance of these instructions, and this perfect understanding, Mr. Walker accepted the office of Governor, repaired to the Territory, and, as a faithful representative of the President and his entire Cabinet, entered upon the discharge of his delicate and responsible duties in the month of June; and, as the first act of his Administration, issued his proclamation to the people of Kansas, from which we clip the subjoined extracts:

"In no contingency will Congress admit Kansas as a slave State or as a free State, unless a majority of the people of Kansas shall first fairly and freely decide the question for themselves by a direct vote of the people, the Constitution, excluding all fraud or violence."

"But Kansas never can be brought into the Union, with or without slavery, except by a previous solemn decision, fully, freely, and fairly made by a majority of her people, in voting for or against the adoption of the State Constitution."

Walker met the approbation of the President

and his cabinet—an approbation frequently enough repeated in the columns of the Union and the Democratic papers in this State—papers which now denounce him as an Abolitionist.

The subterfuge to which Mr. Buchanan resorts to escape the charge of gross violation of his pledges and palpable inconsistency, is worse than contemptible. It is not only mean and despicable in the highest degree, but he enunciates a doctrine subversive of every principle dear to our country. He contends that the Cincinnati platform merely recognized the "right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents," to exclude or establish slavery in the Territories, but does not give the right to form their Constitutions as they please. Is this what those who voted for Mr. Buchanan in this State understood by the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the much boasted doctrine of popular sovereignty, that the people of the Territories have the right to vote upon the laws concerning negro slavery, but have no right to vote upon the other provisions of their organic law? After quoting from the Kansas bill the passage providing that Kansas "when admitted as a State" was to "be received into the Union with or without domestic slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission," Mr. Buchanan asks:

"Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a Constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Gov. Walker of the 26th March last, I merely said that when a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

Here is a distinct admission that Mr. Buchanan thought and still thinks that the Convention was obliged to submit at least the slavery clause to the direct vote of the people of Kansas; but he contends that they were under no obligation by the organic act to submit any other portion of the Constitution. Where can this invidious distinction between slavery and other institutions be found? It is not in the Kansas bill. It is a willful misrepresentation of the principles of that bill to say that it is any difference made between slavery and other domestic or political relations. The Missouri Compromise made this distinction and hence became odious to the South. While it existed the people north of 36° 30' were permitted to determine upon all their institutions except that of slavery, which was excluded. It was repealed, not because it was unconstitutional, but because it made this distinction. After its repeal the people were to be left free to settle this matter for themselves, as well as their other laws. But Mr. Buchanan constructs the bill repealing the Missouri Compromise to permit the people of the Territories to settle the question of slavery for themselves by a direct vote, but to take away the right which they had previously possessed of settling their other institutions in the same way. What logic! What reasoning!

That the mere question of negro slavery, in a Territory so far North that slavery can never exist there to any considerable extent, is the only question of interest to the people, the only question which they shall be allowed to determine by a direct vote.

In our opinion slavery was the very least important of all questions to the people of Kansas, since in no event could it exist there permanently. Are we to be told that the mere question, whether our fields shall be worked by black slave or free white labor, is of more importance to a great sovereignty than the proper division of power between the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of its government? That this question should swallow up all interest in the proper regulation of currency? What stuff! It would be infinitely preferable that slavery should be either abolished or established in Kansas, than that the people of Kansas should themselves be made slaves of by an usurping and unscrupulous Convention.

At a meeting of the members of the American party, resident in the Frankfort election district on Thursday evening last, Col. Orlando Brown presiding, the following list of delegates was appointed to represent this district in the county nominating Convention which is to be held here this day:

J. Hogan, W. D. Robertson, John Henderson, John T. Steffe, Hiram Berry, Richard Gillispie, John M. Harlan, Wm. Showalter, Henry C. Mitchell, Leroy Woodbridge, Thos. J. Hutchinson, Philip Swiger, R. C. Steele, John N. Crutcher, A. G. Hodges, T. L. Crittenden, Geo. Barry, T. Sidney Johnson, M. A. Gay, Walker Stephens, A. W. Dudley.

We would have published the proceedings of the meeting in full, as requested, but our Friday's paper was made up before the report was furnished; therefore we deem it unnecessary to publish it now, as the matter to which the proceedings relate will be all settled before many of our county readers would see this paper.

For the Commonwealth.

My Mother!

I am sitting in thy old arm chair,  
Where often in times past thy  
Aged limbs reposed.

The old Bible,  
Mother, is lying closed on the  
Stand. O'! hast thou taught me its  
Simple truths, or learned me, with  
Little hands upraised, to lip a  
Savior's prayer.

The family clock, which oft to  
A hee-die and happy heart, marked  
The muffled toll of Time.  
"Tis now pointing up with plous  
Hand and repeating "There."  
The old tobacco box yet is here,  
And thy pipe lying beside it,  
Where my own fond mother died,  
It too is here.

Thy favorite is decayed,  
Thy flowers, they too, have all died.

The house-dog, that,  
Faithful and true, watched so oft  
Beside thee; he too, has grown old.  
Since thou hast left us.  
These aged halls, they too mother,  
Tell me thy worth. But echo  
To my lonely tread, sounds back  
The solemn word, that thou art  
Now with the Dead.

Mother 'tis well!  
For since thou hast gone and  
Left me, I care but little what  
May be my fate, for I know that  
Now thou art safe.

The following from the Louisville Journal will be interesting to our lady readers, with whom Dr. Haynes was quite an object of curiosity while serving out his term in the State Prison in this city:

Dr. HAYNES.—This distinguished personage is doubtless remembered by many of our citizens. Some years ago he was in this city, entered largely into cotton speculations, and then married a wealthy young lady of Paducah, having only a short time previous married a woman at Cincinnati. The Doctor was tried and sent to the penitentiary for bigamy. His term expired about a year ago.

Last week a gentleman of this city was on East, and on his return had a man for a traveling companion who, by his elegant manners, attracted his attention. He gave him the name as Mitchell. He was also coming to Louisville, and a mutual friendship sprang up between the two. On their arrival here they stopped at the same hotel, and his Louisville friend introduced Mitchell to some of his acquaintances as a large land speculator. Mitchell finally made the acquaintance of a gentleman who owned a quantity of land in Texas, and bought of him thirty half sections. Mitchell was to pay \$1,000 in cash, and, as he had no money, drew a draft for \$1,500 on Washington City, through a banking house here, for which he held a receipt until it returned could be made from Washington. The remainder of the payment (some \$7,000 or \$8,000) was to be made in a draft on Washington at ten days' sight. Thus far everything had gone on swim mingly. But matters now took a different turn. A barkeeper of a steamboat, in which Mitchell had the house of the gentleman of whom he had bought the land, recognized him as Dr. Haynes. Another steamboat officer recognized him as the same person. Mitchell however strongly denied that his name was Haynes, remarking that he had been taken for the Doctor at Washington. At this juncture, the gentleman who had come with him from the East invited Mitchell to walk to a house, where he knew Haynes, having gone to school with him. He at once recognized him, and the Doctor's friend, being now satisfied that his name was Haynes, expressed his regret that he should hereafter be compelled to pass him. The Chief of Police shortly afterwards arrested Haynes. He had only five cents in his pocket. In the safe of the hotel where he had stopped he had deposited some papers of no value. He has a trunk full of clothing and of the very best description.

P. S.—The above article was prepared for yesterday's Journal, but did not appear. Haynes underwent an examination before Judge Johnston yesterday. It was proven that he had paid his hotel bill, and also that he informed the gentleman of whom he purchased the land that he had a partner in Washington. There has been hardly sufficient time to receive a reply from Washington. The court required bail of Haynes in \$300 to answer a charge of vagrancy, but promised to discharge him in case the Washington draft was honored.

The Henderson (Ky.) Commercial tells the story of a fashionable "rady of color," who was promading the streets on Sunday last, when all at once, newspapers commenced falling and her dimensions contracting until about fifty papers were strewn upon the street, nor was she aware of the loss until a little darkie just behind exclaimed at the top of his voice, "For a mussy, 's do believe dat nigger is mafe of newspapers!" This raised the "rady" ire, when she retorted by exclaiming, "You fool, boy, dat's what Missus makes her'n ob."

Hardly a day passes that some little fellow does not enter our office with a request for some old papers, but heretofore we have been as innocent as a lamb concerning the uses to which our many respectable exchanges have been applied. We now know how to account for "the milk in the cocoa nut."

A DEMOCRATIC INDOORSEMENT.—The Democracy of the following-named counties, in southern Illinois, have recently held conventions, and, without a dissenting voice, have endorsed the position of Douglass, Harris, Shaw, Morris, Marshall, and Smith. They have, with the same unanimity, denounced the Leocompton fraud, and asserted their devotion to the Cincinnati platform, in all its original strength and force. We annex the vote given by these counties at the last election:

Counties.	Frem't.	Buch.
Brown,	169	903
Calhoun,	70	391
Clinton,	161	810
Clay,	29	731
Franklin,	5	1051
Fayette,	68	947
Elfingham,	90	784
Gallatin,	24	761
Hamilton,	9	1185
Hardin,	4	332
Jackson,	1414	1056
Jefferson,	60	1275
Johnson,	2	1144
Massac,	5	630
Marion,	150	1150
Pope,	11	855
Pulaski,	21	473
Rickland,	39	786
Saline,	4	1004
Shelby,	152	1414
White,	27	4062
Wayne,	129	1218
Williamson,	10	1419
Total,	1,123	21,417

(Washington States.)

The Washington States plainly sets forth the issue between the Senate and House of Representatives, on the Kansas bill, and shows where the responsibility lies, thus: "The Senate bill dictates to a portion of the United States. The House bill recognizes the rights which every State enjoys. The Senate bill accepts, after altering the Southern clause in the Leocompton Constitution. The House bill admits Kansas, and refers the instrument untouched to the people. The Senate bill illegally perpetrates a cheat on the South and humbugs the North. The House bill honestly gives the whole thing, Southern clause and all, to the will of the people. The awful responsibility of making a precedent for changing constitutions rests upon the Senate.—By the same right they would alter the Constitution of the United States, and let in the Furies upon our beautiful country."

Public Speaking.

Hon. Geo. R. McKee, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Morehead, Rowan co., Monday, April 19th.  
West Liberty, Morgan co., Tuesday, April 20th.  
Paintsville, Johnson co., Thursday, April 22nd.  
Mouth of Pond, Pike co., Saturday, April 24th.  
Pikeville, Pike co., Monday, April 26th.  
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Tuesday, April 27th.  
Licking Station, Morgan co., Wednesday, April 29th.  
Jackson, Breathitt co., Thursday, April 29th.  
Hazard, Perry co., Saturday, May 1st.  
Whitesburg, Letcher co., Monday, May 3d.  
John Lewis', Harlan co., Tuesday, May 4th.  
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Wednesday, May 5th.  
Cumberland Ford, Knox co., Thursday, May 6th.  
Barbourville, Knox co., Friday, May 7th.  
Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, May 8th.  
Booneville, Owsley co., Monday, May 10th.  
Proctor, Owsley co., Tuesday, May 11th.  
McKee, Jackson co., Wednesday, May 12th.  
Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. each day.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned proposes to publish, by subscription, a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled, "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion."

Written by four persons of whom he is the only survivor.

They will form an octavo volume, of about 270 pages, printed on white paper and neatly bound in muslin.

Price to Subscribers, per copy, one dollar, payable on delivery.

So soon as the subscription shall be sufficient to pay the printer and the book-binder, the work will go to press.

JOHN LEWIS,

Author of Young Kate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 14, 1858.

P. S.—The subscription papers may be sent to A. G. HODGES, "Commonwealth Office," Frankfort, Ky.

J. L.

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We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Marcellins, Brochie Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Builders and Contractors, by calling at this office, can see a plan and specifications of the church building proposed to be erected seven miles from Frankfort on the Georgetown turnpike, proposals and bids for which are invited by an advertisement in our paper.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.

[March 24, 1858—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.]

SPRING

MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERKENSMTTH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price.

[Mar. 10—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.]

We are authorized to announce that F. P. Holloway has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858—3w.

We are authorized to announce Mr. ROBERT E. FINNELL, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the American Convention.

March 24, 1858—te.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of President Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election: [Jan. 20—td.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. WM. F. PARRENT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county.

Let to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—te.

We have been requested by Col. A. H. KENNICK to announce him a candidate for reelection to the office of County Court Clerk.

March 8, 1858—te.

We have been requested by Mr. DANIEL EBERSON to announce him a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county.

March 8, 1858—te.

We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.

Jan. 26, 1858—te.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—td.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—td.

R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by

Dec. 4, 1857—td.

R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE

Grass Seed in store and for sale by

Dec. 4—td.

W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

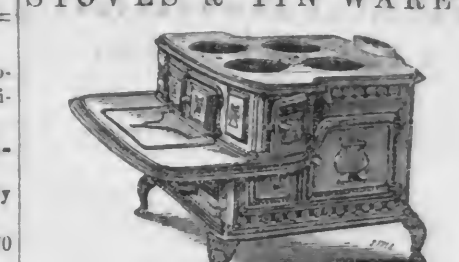
Nov. 18, 1857—td.

R. C. STEELE & Co.

DIED.

At Cloverport, Kentucky, at the residence of his brother Joseph, on the 5th of April, Mr. ROBERT L. MORRIS, of consanguinity, in the 30th year of his age, eldest son of the late Gov. James T. Morehead.

## STOVES & TIN WARE.



MERCHANT & SMITH,

PLUMBERS AND TINNERS,

Shop on St. Clair Street,



